

THE ANTI-BORSEON LEADERS

THEIR CONFERENCE AT THE CAPITAL.

PLANNING CONCERT OF ACTION AGAINST DEMOCRACY IN THE SOUTH, PROSPECTS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

It is stated that the meeting in Washington of independent leaders from the South was not an accident, but that its object was to discuss how best to secure concert of action against the Bourbon Democracy in the Southern States next year. It is asserted that the movement is not one in favor of any particular candidate for the Presidency. A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE gives the opinions of some of the most prominent men of the conference, including General Mahone, who takes a hopeful view of the situation in Virginia.

INDEPENDENT FOES OF DEMOCRACY.

A CONCERT OF ACTION AGAINST DEMOCRACY IN THE SOUTH, PROSPECTS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Another busy day has been spent by Senator Mahone in consultation with politicians from Virginia and other Southern States. The effort to make it appear that the presence of so many "independent" Southern statesmen in Washington yesterday was purely accidental, and that their conference was more informal talk about politics, has, of course, failed. The meeting was prearranged and General Mahone, who is naturally accepted as the leader of the Southern anti-Bourbon forces, had probably mapped out the programme of its discussions in his own mind before he arrived in Washington. In the conference last night, which lasted until 1 o'clock, he was the central figure and did a very large share of the talking.

All who had been invited to attend were present; some had been sent letters on the way and others had sent letters regretting their inability to come at all. Among the former was Colonel Cash, of South Carolina, who arrived this morning—a tall, ruddy-faced man, with iron-gray hair and a beard of the same color. Among those who sent letters or telegrams of advice, sympathy or suggestion were Chairman Mori, of the North Carolina Republican Committee; Representative-elect Tye York, of Alabama; ex-Representative Jones, of Texas; and Colonel Pitkin, of Louisiana. Among those who had taken part in the discussions are General Canham and Representative-elect Jeffords, of Mississippi; Mr. Beach, Secretary of the Filley State Committee of Missouri; General Longstreet, of Georgia; Internal Revenue Collector Brady and Col. of Virginia; Collector of Customs Bowen, of Norfolk; Colonel Cash, of South Carolina; and John W. Woltz, who was a "straight-out" Republican candidate for Congress in Virginia last year, but who now professes to be an ardent Unionist. Besides these scores of Virginians, prominent only in local politics, have been General Mahone's quarters, day and night, since his arrival. Many of the latter received their orders to-day and started for home to execute them.

SENATOR MAHONE'S PURPOSE.

It is no secret that General Mahone's chief purpose in calling this conference was to devise some means, if practicable, to secure concerted action by the anti-Bourbon elements in the Southern States, with a view to the contest of next year. There is also little reason to doubt that he believed such a gathering would add to his consequence as a political factor in the coming Presidential campaign. Unquestionably he has a right to be regarded as the leader of the Southern men who, without professing to be Republicans, will do all in their power to prevent the election of a Democratic President next year. Senator Mahone and the other men who have been present at the conference have, emphatically and unequivocally, said that it was called in the interest of any particular candidate for the Presidency, or that the name of Arthur or any other man should be mentioned.

30 PARTICULAR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

"I wish you would put that as strong as you can," said Colonel Brady to a Tribune correspondent to-day. "No matter who may be the Republican candidate for President, he will receive the electoral vote of Virginia, unless our movement fails. Of course it is for granted that the platform adopted by the National Convention will be broad enough to include the Southern States. But the candidate shall be, and it will support the choice of the Convention. I have been present at all the talks here and the question of candidates has not even been mentioned. We have not come to try to start a Southern 'boom' for anybody, but simply to discuss and, if we can, to devise means to break the lines of the solid South in the contest of next year."

General Canham's talk in a like strain.

One man said that a New-Yorker who had been a prominent leader in the Republican party, suggested recently that General Mahone would be a ticket that would sweep the South like a cyclone. The same man said he did not believe that General Mahone could be induced to listen to Mr. Conkling's suggestion, although in his own opinion the ticket would carry a majority of the Southern States. As to the prospects of success, one of the Southern conferees said he thought that not only Virginia, but North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Mississippi, could be carried against the Democrats next year by concerted effort. In South Carolina and Mississippi he thought it would be run to run fusion elections, as was done in New-Jersey in 1860.

A TALK WITH MAHONE.

With the prospects in Virginia Senator Mahone seems to be pretty well satisfied. He said: "If we only hold our own in the Senatorial districts, we shall have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. We may gain the district in which General Wickham is a candidate, but it will require hard work. In the Suffolk district our people got into difficulty last spring, and the may election went against us. We shall redeem it in November. In all the white counties we are making steady gains. I think the Bourbons intend to put a pool of money into this campaign, for it is a life-or-death struggle with them. If they are killed in November they cannot rally and win a victory for twenty years to come. They have published a formidable list of speakers, but many of them will not take an active part and others will do more harm than good. We have all the arguments and all the figures on our side. A man showed me a statement, the other day, which I intend to have published and spread broadcast throughout the State. In Scott County, he said, the number of schools under Bourbon rule was sixteen, the length of the school term three months, and teachers' pay was about \$100. We have a better chance of success this year, as during the last campaign we were hampered with the contest for the Governorship. We have nearly all the money we need for our campaign, and we will not need candidates for their nomination. Our political organizations may enlist our support if their nominees are particularly careful in regard to the nominees for the Supreme Court Judgeships, there being two vacancies. We can collect all the money we need from private sources, so that the people can feel that an office has been bought for \$25,000 or \$50,000."

THE CINCINNATI DEMOCRATS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—The following committee has been appointed for yesterday's meeting of a ticket, provided for in yesterday's meeting of the Cincinnati Democratic Club. The committee consists of: David M. Hyman, Patrick Mallon, Emil Roth, R. C. Lord, M. W. Oliver, Charles Reemelin, Theodore Marsh, Theodore Cook, Milo G. Dodd, William Means, Thomas Clark, L. E. Spencer, J. J. Deason, H. A. Ratterman and C. M. Holloway.

THE CITIZENS' MOVEMENT.

The Citizens' Committee has organized for the work of the campaign. Rooms have been selected at Broadway and Twelfth-st. and are being prepared for the use of the campaign committee. They will be opened in the early part of next week. The chairman of the Executive Committee, Frederic R. Coudert, said yesterday: "Our aim is the same as those of last year. Our organization is the only one that presents to voters a better chance of success this year, as during the last campaign we were hampered with the contest for the Governorship. We have nearly all the money we need for our campaign, and we will not need candidates for their nomination. Our political organizations may enlist our support if their nominees are particularly careful in regard to the nominees for the Supreme Court Judgeships, there being two vacancies. We can collect all the money we need from private sources, so that the people can feel that an office has been bought for \$25,000 or \$50,000."

SUSPENSION OF A LUMBER DEALER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—A Martin, lumber owner, has suspended a tenant. His liabilities are \$50,000 and he owes \$100,000. It is believed that an arrangement will be made to continue the business.

A SUIT FOR CRIMINAL LIBEL BEGUN.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 30.—To-day Major G. C. Connor, late publisher of THE Daily Democrat of this city, swore out a warrant against Colonel J. E. McGowan, Editor of THE Daily Times, charging the latter with criminal libel.

A story is going the rounds to the effect that

THE DEFENSE IN THE JAMES TRIAL.

AN ALIBI AND MISTAKEN IDENTITY—THE EVIDENCE IN A LOCAL QUARREL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
GALLATIN, Mo., Aug. 30.—Last night Frank James's attorneys held a protracted consultation over the question of the defense, and it was finally agreed that, briefly stated, it should consist of an alibi, with the establishment of reasonable proof that the witnesses who testified that they saw the defendant near the Winston robbery and that he was not even in the State at the time. Where they will say he was not known; but the presence of Dave Fools, the old gambler, now a wealthy stockman of Texas, and Allen Palmer, the prisoner's brother-in-law, also now of Texas, gives rise to the belief that an attempt will be made to prove that he was in that State. It will be held that the prosecution is the result of a conspiracy between Liddell, the Fords, the Boltons, the railroads and the officials to destroy James at all cost; and that Liddell testified as he did in the hope of saving his own neck and in pursuance of an agreement to secure his pardon for the Woodbine murder if James is convicted. They will try to show that the Fords and their sister, Mrs. Bolton, were in the State at the time of the robbery, and that the prisoner's brother-in-law, Allen Palmer, was also in the State at the time of the robbery, proving that it was he who was mistaken for the prisoner there and at other places in the neighborhood.

The opening statement to the jury was made by Mr. Rush for the defense, this morning, he dwelling at length upon the prisoner's efforts to escape from a life of crime. Witnesses for the defense were then examined, the first being S. T. Brown, a Gallatin lawyer, who in the smoking-car at the time of the robbery, killed the Western car and the conductor was shot. The deed was done, he said, by the larger of the two; a man of about 200 pounds weight. He was positive that the prisoner was not the man. On the cross-examination the witness acknowledged that he had not seen either of the robbers if they were brought before him, though he knew they were not there. The friends of both gentlemen are endeavoring to preserve the peace, but a duel at sight is likely to happen at any moment.

At the afternoon session of the court the first witness called was General Shelby, who testified that one day in the fall of 1880, on returning from his office to his home, he was followed by a man named "Bill" Ryan and "Dick" Liddell there. It was at this meeting that the prisoner was introduced. Liddell had robbed the Concord Bank. Another time, in the fall of 1881, Jesse James, one of the Fords, said Frank James was his brother, and Liddell said he had not seen him for two years. The witness knew Cummings. "He had been in my house," the witness said, "and I had seen him since 1872. He was at that time living at my house being doctor for wounds. I have not seen him since. He has not been at my house since the time I have referred to."

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THE JAVA VOLCANOE.

THE EXTENT OF THE CALAMITY.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A dispatch to Lloyds from Batavia says the condition of the Strait of Sunda is dangerous to navigation. New islands have arisen therein and the coast line is altered. The Government is preparing to obtain new soundings of the Strait.

Sixteen volcanoes have appeared between the site where the island of Krakatau formerly stood and Sibis Island. A portion of Bantam is an ash desert. The cattle are starving and the population are in despair. The Sundaean volcano has split in two portions. Seven hundred and four bodies of victims of the disaster have been buried in the district of Tanara, and 300 bodies in the coast village of Kramat.

TIDAL WAVES ON THE PACIFIC COAST.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The following telegram has been received by the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey from Professor George Davidson, Assistant Superintendent at San Francisco, dated August 29: "Earthquake waves began on Sausalito tide-gauge at 1 o'clock on the morning of August 27. They had increased in height and were still exhibited yesterday. Height of waves, one foot, and time about forty minutes between crests."

It is supposed that these waves were caused by the earthquake that destroyed Anjer and other towns in Java on August 27. There was a like occurrence on December 23, 1854, when the town of Simoda, in Japan, was destroyed and a Russian frigate in the harbor overwhelmed. The waves were recorded on the three Coast Survey tide-gauges then used on the Pacific Coast. Disturbances of like character were also recorded on these gauges in August, 1868, when a succession of terrible earthquakes broke upon the coast of Peru, destroying towns and landing a United States war vessel high and dry. The rate at which such waves move across the ocean and also the average depth of the ocean may be computed from such tide-gauge records.

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